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W. HARMSTON,
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Agents.HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.
ANNUAL INSPECTION BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.MEDALS PRESENTED FOR
MERITORIOUS DEEDS.

The third annual inspection of the Hongkong Police Reserve by H. E. the Governor (Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G.), took place yesterday afternoon on the Polo Ground at Causeway Bay. A large crowd of spectators lined the ground, amongst whom were the Hon. Mr. Claude Soveri, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., the Hon. Mr. Kindersley (a member of the Legislative Council of the F.M.S.); Lady Tudor Tudor, Mrs. McI. Messer, Mrs. F. C. Jenkin, and Miss Ventris. The Governor, attended by his A.D.C. (Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse), was accompanied by Major-General Ventris (attended by Capt. Cassel, A.D.C.), and the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, (Captain Superintendent of Police). Upon His Excellency's arrival at the Saluting base, the Corps, under the command of Deputy-Superintendent F. C. Jenkin, presented arms, while the Police Reserve band played the National Anthem. His Excellency then passed along the lines, after which the Corps marched past first in quarter column and then in close column. The order was as follows:—The mounted section; British section; Chinese section; Portuguese section; the Ambulance; and Bugle Band. After the march past the Corps was formed into a hollow square, and the thirteen original members of the force remaining in the Colony and those specially commended for services rendered were drawn up in the middle. H. E. First shook hands with the original members and thanked them for their continued service, and then made awards to the following:—

COMMENDATION BARS.

Chief Inspector and Sergeant Major Roylance, commended by the C.S.P. for zeal and activity in effecting the arrest of a snatcher in Queen's Road Central. (February 14th, 1917).

Staff Inspector Wong Kwong Tin, by the C.S.P. for intelligent action in the recent Kwongai Banknote forgeries (December 12th, 1917).

Inspector Un Hwa Fan, by the C.S.P. for intelligent action in the recent Kwongai Banknote forgeries. (December 12th, 1917).

Inspector C. C. Moon, by the C.S.P. for zeal and intelligence leading to the arrest of a man for receiving stolen property and the recovery of the same. (September 20th, 1916).

P.C. 1 Mow Fung, by the C.S.P. for intelligence and hard work in connection with a counterfeit case. (December 25th, 1917).

P.C. 204 Lam Kwai Yien, by the Police Judge for his courage and promptitude in effecting the arrest of a man, who had stabbed another in Stanley Street on the 4th August (October 3rd, 1916), and also by the C.S.P. for his courageous action in effecting an arrest at great risk of his life or serious injury. (June 14th, 1917).

P.C. 827 Karim Deen by the C.S.P. for intelligent action in the Yauwani coal stealing case. (October 24th, 1916).

P.C. 223 Wong Chung Yau, by the C.S.P. for his plucky action in effecting the arrest of a man, who had committed larceny from the person. (November 22nd, 1916).

P.C. 27 Wong Shiu Poon, by the C.S.P. for his plucky action in effecting the arrest of a pickpocket in Des Vœux Road. (March 28th, 1917).

P.C. 191 Ma Tat Chung, (Ambulance), by the C.S.P. for zeal and alertness in effecting the arrest of a pickpocket in Des Vœux Road Central. (February 14th, 1917).

P.C. 68 Lai Man Wai, by the Police Magistrate and by the C.S.P. for zeal and activity in effecting the arrest of a snatcher in Queen's Road Central. (February 14th, 1917).

P.C. Mok Sin Po, by H. E. the Governor for his courageous conduct in effecting the arrest of a man, who had committed larceny from the person and fighting drunk. (July 12th, 1917).

P.C. 743 Marques, by the C.S.P. for alertness in effecting the arrest of a robber in Queen's Road Central. (December 25th, 1917).

P.C. 113 Han San Nam, by H. E. the Governor for bringing to justice the murderers of the Po On murder case.

POLICE RESERVE MEDALS.

Staff Inspector Wong Kwong Tin and Trooper 2 Wei Wing Hong, for zeal and intelligence in bringing to justice the Po On murderers.

RELIGIOUS BRONZE MEDAL.
P.C. Mabi for saving a drowning man.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE FORCE.
F. C. Jenkin (D.S.P.), G. E. Roylance (Chief Inspector and Sergeant Major), J. Widdell (Staff Inspector), Eldon Potter (Staff Inspector), Discipline Department, (Staff Inspector), (Staff Inspector), Emergency Call Department, (O. C. Moon (Inspector), W. A. Eustace (Inspector, O/O No. 1 Platoon), W. A. Butterfield (Crown Sergeant in charge of No. 1 Section), J. Arnold (Sergeant and Warning Officer, Mounted Police), G. Grimble (P.C. 389), A. Treton (P.C. 688), O. H. Kim (P.C. 678) and T. Arnold (P.C. 441).

Addressing Staff Inspector Wong Kwong Tin the Governor said: I have much pleasure in awarding you the Police Reserve medal for zeal and intelligence in bringing to justice the Po On murderers.

As His Excellency left the ground three hearty cheers were given for him by the Reserve at the call of their Commanding Officer.

Addressing P.C. Mabi His Excellency said: I have much pleasure in giving you the Religious Bronze medal for saving life. At the risk of your life, you jumped into the Harbour and rescued a man who could not swim, and you brought him safely to land.

Each of the others who received commendation badges was similarly thanked for his particular service.

H. E. the Governor then addressed the Corps, as follows:—

Deputy Superintendent Jenkin, Officers, Chief Inspectors, Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables of the Hongkong Police Reserve.—It is with the greatest pleasure that I have to express the satisfaction which I have experienced in making this my third annual inspection since the Force was formed, and I may tell you that that satisfaction is shared by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops. The smart and workmanlike appearance of all ranks testifies to constant progress and to the unflinching care and zeal of all those who are responsible for the training and efficiency of this Force.

But my satisfaction goes far beyond the admiration that your outward appearance inspires. The long list of commendations already earned by the Force, the presentation of the medal for saving life, and the medals for zeal and intelligence in bringing to justice the perpetrators of a cruel murder are striking evidence of the success and efficiency of this young Police Force. In connection with this part of my subject I would remind employers that it is an essential part of a police officer's duty to attend the Courts of the Colony in connection with an arrest effected by him, or with any case in which he is concerned. This is an arduous and, in many cases, an unpleasant duty. I would ask employers to assist the Government by facilitating the performance of this duty by members of the Reserve in their employment. If absence at Court for an hour or two is penalized it is only in human nature that slackness in making arrests or in taking other action entailing attendance at Court will follow.

To return to my main subject. There is yet another test of the utility of this Force. For what purpose was the Force created? Was it not, firstly, to assist in the defence of the Colony in a state of war by helping to preserve the peace therein? And, secondly, to enable the Government to accept as many as possible of the volunteers for the Front from the European contingent of the Regular Police Force, to whose overhauling credit it will be remembered that every member, from the oldest to the youngest, volunteered for active service! Sixty-two officers and men of that contingent were allowed to go, and every night 83 members of this Force do duty to replace as far as possible, the absent Regular Police, who have either fallen or are still fighting for the flag under whose protection we live. Your comrades in the Regular Police and you have well discharged your duty during the years of the war. For not since war broke out, carrying death and destruction into peace, has the public tranquillity of this Colony been disturbed. There are various other directions in which you have assisted the Regular Police, and I have at present under consideration proposals made by your Commanding Officer to the C.S.P. for extending the sphere of your activities.

I would mention here that your usefulness has not been limited to police work only. To the initiative and energy of your Commanding Officer the Colony owes the annual Bisle meetings, at which all units of the armed forces in the Colony are brought into friendly competition with the rifle; while on the social side the Boxing tournaments, organized by Inspectors Wildin and Clarke, have been the means of bringing in considerable funds to Service charities. I must not forget gratefully to mention the excellent commando exercises, with the assistance of your fine band, you have succeeded in making so popular in our beautiful public gardens.

The result of your close association with the Regular Police is that a great bond of sympathy, which ever flows from common effort and the sharing of common burdens, has grown up between you and the Regular Police, and has produced the eminently satisfactory result that I have already mentioned. I want you, on your part, to see to it that that bond is never relaxed.

When you were called together few, if any, of us anticipated that the burdens you voluntarily and gratuitously undertook to carry would have to be borne so long. Your task is heavy, demanding much personal exertion in all weather in a trying climate, and much self-denial. The way is long, for till that peace which the Empire is fighting for is attained perhaps twice the effort you have already made must still be put forth. I wish I could say something to lighten you in your self-imposed duties. I cannot think of anything better than to remind you that you are playing a noble part in the greatest struggle the world has yet seen, and that that struggle is for what all mankind loves best—justice and freedom. I know I can rely on you for further patient and conscientious effort till the struggle is over and victory finally won. On behalf of the Government and of the whole Colony I tender to you the most grateful thanks for your splendid help in the hour of need. In conclusion, I want to say a word of sympathy with the loss which this Force has suffered through the untimely death of Mr. On Kam Wa, one of its original, most generous and warm-hearted supporters; and also through the death of some six members of the Force who are missing since the terrible catastrophe at Happy Valley on the 25th February.

As His Excellency left the ground three hearty cheers were given for him by the Reserve at the call of their Commanding Officer.

"CANADA, THE WAR AND THE WORLD'S GOODWILL."

INSPIRING ADDRESS BY DR. J. A. MACDONALD.

THE LAW OF THE WORLD'S GOODWILL IS NOT MOCKED.

An interesting lecture on "Canada, the War and the World's Goodwill" was delivered on Friday night by Dr. J. A. MacDonald, at the Helena May Institute, to a large audience, which included Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., the Hon. Mr. Claude Soveri, C.M.G., the Bishop of Victoria, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, presided and introduced the lecturer as Editor of the *Toronto Globe*, a gentleman who had earned considerable notoriety, "both as a newspaper man and as a leader writer."

Dr. MacDonald said he had come to the Orient to get away from newspapers, platforms, etc., as the doctors had told him he must either go to Japan or go to Heaven. (Laughter.) When he arrived in Hongkong, he was invited by a representative of public opinion to speak. He thought of consulting the Censor, as he had great respect for him. (Laughter.) The Censor said: "You ought to do it." Well, the Censor was an old friend of his, for he had known him when he was a student of philosophy in the University of Toronto, and had learnt from Kant's dictum that what ought to be must be.

Dr. MacDonald proceeded:—Here in this British Colony of Hongkong, and at a moment when the clock of the ages seems to be making ready to strike another full hour of the World's destiny, I am asked to speak a word from Canada, a plain and straight word with the accent and the motive of a Canadian journalist. Hongkong is not the place, the year 1918 is not the time, and a Canadian journalist—whose native country agonizes in the fourth year of the world's awfullest war—is not the man to tickle the fancy of his fellows, or to indulge himself in such easy pleasantness as might be agreeable and even melodious in the piping times of the world's peace. Here in Hongkong to-day, at this peak this dizzy peak of the world's outlook, when all the institutions of democracy and internationalism seem to quiver to their very foundation, as by some barbaric earthquake shock, and when the lie direct is given to everything fundamental in the world's civilization, a journalist would be very false to his own profession were he to cherish frivolous thoughts, or to speak empty or inconsequent words. At such a time as this and in the presence of British residents in Hongkong, had I the power I would speak one significant and inspiring word of Canada's past: one earnest and appealing word for all the other little peoples, and one unflinching and uncompromising word about the universal, the absolute and eternal law of the world's good will. My motive is good; my motive is patriotic. (Hear, hear.)

Here in the historic and mystic East, within sight of the strange faces crowded in your streets, and the still stranger and more suggestive craft crowded into your harbour, the national history of Canada seems but a handbreadth. It is even less than a handbreadth. Statesmen in Canada still sit at her councils who sat by the nation's cradle. The ink is not yet dry on the record of Canada's first half century. Only last year her second half century began. Canada's handbreadth of national history is testimony to the safety, as well as to the justice, of that maxim of British democracy, which asserts that free people have the right to govern themselves. (Applause.) There was a time in the development of British democracy when that maxim was denied by the King and disregarded by the Government. That was in the dark days of the Tudors and of the Stuarts; and of the early Hanoverians—the dark days before the Magna Charta of King John, and the stormy days before the Reform Bill of 1832, when the Government, as well as the King, was made responsible to the elected representatives of the people. Here in this British Colony, and in the presence of British residents, there came back to me the words of Lord Brougham on British justice, which I committed to memory out of the school reader used in Canada when I was a boy—words true to-day as when Brougham spoke them, and made emphatic by every decade of Britain's recent history: "Nations fall where judges are unjust. But nations do not fall that are treated as we are treated; they rise as we have risen; they shine as we have shone; and they die as we have died—too much used to justice, and too much used to freedom, to care for that life which is not just and free." (Hear, hear.)

He had learnt those words from the books issued to the Country Schools. Teachers should always try to make their scholars memorize some of the great things in English Literature. (Hear, hear.) The many things he learnt at the University did not stand him in such good stead as what he had learnt at the Country School, before he ever entered a railway train. Canada's history was proof of Brougham's dictum. (Hear, hear.)

Canada blazed a new trail on the world's colonial record. Canada was the first colony of any empire in all the world's history to come to national self-government without revolution, without separation, and without sacrificing the historical background of the nation's life. (Hear, hear.)

Go back to the Colonies of Greece and Rome, if you must; read the record of the American Colonies, if you will—all history tells the same story. Canada's first half-century is without precedent

and without parallel. It carries forward the great experiment of British democracy in the American colonies of the 18th century. On July 1st, 1867, in the British North American Act, there was made actual within the circle of British commonwealths the national freedom for which the American Colonies struck in the Act of Independence in the 17th century and for which the sons of British blood died on the battlefields of the Revolution. It was all one achievement—the American Republic and the Canadian Dominion. In the days of George III. there was nothing for it but to cut the painter and strike for independence. In the days of good Queen Victoria, British statesmanship had the larger vision. (Hear, hear.)

And what a vision! After Canada came Australia. Then came New Zealand. Then, out of the horrors and the tragedies of war, came South Africa, asserting with us all the right of a free people to govern themselves. (Hear, hear.) And now! But who can tell what wider horizons are stretching beyond the sky-line of the world's supreme struggle for liberty, for democracy, and for international peace! (Hear, hear.) Who can tell! The British Empire! Yes, if by empire you mean not *imperium*, but commonwealth. In the trust and profoundest and sublimest sense there is not any more a British "Empire." But Commonwealth? Yes, by the blood of all our free Dominions from the ends of all the earth, poured out on all the battlefields of the east front and the west front, a commonwealth! And by all the heroism that has glorified tragedies on all the seas of the earth, a commonwealth! And by the countless millions of hearts that bleed and break in the awful silence of Britain's life, a commonwealth! A world commonwealth of free peoples, under the North Star and under the Southern Cross, peoples that since the tragic days of August, 1914, have sworn that the commonwealth of every British people anywhere is the supreme charge of the whole Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic democracy everywhere. (Hear, hear.) It means Hongkong, surely, as it means Canada—as surely as it means everywhere.

Germany would not believe it. The Prussian warlords mocked at the idea of British freedom as nothing but a rope of sand. Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Washington, mocked in 1914. He declared that there was nothing to hold Canada in the British Empire, and nothing in the Monroe Doctrine to interfere with Germany's invasion of Canada.

General von Bernhardt made a secret visit to the United States in 1913. By the same token, he was in Egypt in 1912, and on the way to Japan he got a copy of his new book, "Germany and the next War," and read extracts to two American ladies from Boston. He expounded to them the philosophy of war. How long he was in Japan is another question. What he did in Brazil and elsewhere is known to the gods. From South America he went to San Francisco, and on the 28th of May he addressed a gathering of German-Americans in the German Club. Every man present had been invited by the Ambassador, with consular paper, and the meeting was secret to every man. There was no report of that meeting in any newspaper, though I know that there are no more alert newspaper men in America than those of San Francisco. Not one of them told the story of the coming of the war; he told them how it would begin, he told them that it was not only imminent, but inevitable. He told them that the plans were ready; he read out the plan of campaign to them. He made a feint of going through the forts of France, but would not go through them; they would go through Belgium despite the fact of the railway had been laid across Belgium, and that when war broke out the whole German Army would be in Paris in sixty days. He told them they would surprise Russia and take her before her Army was mobilised. He told them that Great Britain would be neutral. He laid down the maxim of the militarists that "Law is a makeshift and the only reality is force," and that "the State is above morality." They all laughed, long and loud, at the thing done fifty years ago when Canada led the way to the sure and safe British way—Colonial dependence to national interdependence, and made certain the coming of a world commonwealth of free nations which the world calls the British Empire. (Hear, hear.)

They would wish to know how he came to know about a meeting which was held secret. Amongst those present was Dr. Starr-Jordan, President of the Leland University, California, who divulged it on his return after a world tour in August, 1914. The speaker told the story. The people damned him down to hell—not only pro-Germans in South America, but in the United States and elsewhere. Why did the German Government send Bernhardt on a world tour? Simply to prepare Americans, especially Americans of German sympathies, for the coming of the war. We know in Canada what has been done; we know in the United States all the intrigues that have been carried on.

Canada's word in the world to-day is united and strong for the rights of all the little peoples to live their own life and to work out their own destiny, free from the domination and the dictation of the aggressive, the arrogant, and the strong. To assert that right, and to defend it, Canada entered the world-war in 1914, and will remain in the war until that right is made good for every other little people.

No, it was not because of any autocratic or Imperial power in Britain. Canada would do it, and, in doing it, Canadians counted the cost. We knew it would cost treasure and would cost blood, but, going into the war and staying in the war, is Canada's own act, done without compulsion from outside. Canada's own national will and democratic choice. And why Canada? As well as a k—why Britain? Von Bethmann, Holweg, did ask—Why should Britain go to war with Germany over a "scrap of paper." That "scrap of paper" was an international treaty. And if a solemn treaty is not safe, then no nation is secure, civilization is only a make-believe, and life itself is not worth while. If the invasion of Belgium was to be recognized it was the duty of every free citizen of the British democracy and the world's democracy to say. "It is war to the very knife and every knife to the hilt." There can be no peace said my God for the wicked. Canada joined hands with Great Britain and with France and with Belgium, in order that the whole world might be made safe, not only for the great and the powerful but also for the least and the weakest. The world is too small for war, too small for the autocrat nation, the bully, or the fool. Canada took up the gauntlet thrown down by Kaiser and his war-lords, not because Canadians wanted war, but because they must have peace, and because Democracy can have no peace on this planet, or anywhere in the moral universe, so long as despotism dictates war on any little people.

To-day it is Canada's great joy and heartening that her men fight not only with the Sons of the Blood from all the British Commonwealth, but now, thank God, shoulder to shoulder, blade to blade, soul to soul, with a half-million men from the United States, and with the hundred millions of people whose flag is the Stars and Stripes. Make no doubt about it, North America, from the Mexican border to the North Pole, stands fast, and stands strong, and stands undivided. There is no American blood in me. All the blood in me has been got from Glencoe and Glen Inverthly. It is the blood that fought for the Stuarts and for thirty years carried the sword for King George, of the House of Hanover, in North Carolina. I am a Canadian because of the war for American independence. But I stand for this, for which every man to-day has stood fast, strong and united. Every loyal American, from the President in the White House, to the remotest man in Maine and the last man in California—every loyal American, no matter what his breed, has sworn the oath of President Wilson given to Congress in April last: "The world must be made safe for Democracy."

Witness the thousands of native-born Americans who took the British allegiance, and uniform, and joined the ranks of Canada's own country gave the word. Witness the 10,000 American veterans from their battle-fronts on the Mexican border who were mustered by their own officers in Halifax, Nova Scotia, early in August last and sailed out of Halifax harbor in three British steamships and were conveyed across the Atlantic by three British warships to Liverpool; marched through the London streets in the London's great Cathedral, wearing American uniforms, marching to American tunes, commanded by American officers; and crossed the English Channel to France; and at this very hour are in the fiercest struggle at the front. Witness the more than ten times ten thousand American soldiers who since August have sailed from Canadian ports and the multiplying thousands of American volunteers and eager recruits now in training under British officers not only in Canada but in the United States as well. North American democracy speaks with one voice to-day. It is the voice of two nations, from under two flags. But the people are one, their heart is one, their united resolve is one. It is America's answer to the challenge of despotism.

In spite of Britain's past, in spite of Germany's present, the law of good will is the absolute law, as is the law of gravitation, of the Universe. The laws are said to be broken, but laws never can be broken, for law is. Regulations are broken, thank God, otherwise, we would not have a democracy. (Laughter.) You do not break the law of gravitation. German despotism will be broken and Militarism will fall as the outcome of the world's offensive. It must be so, for the law is law. The law of the world's good will is not broken, though war rages. Law is not mocked; God is not mocked; the law of the world's goodwill is not mocked.

It is our business as citizens of the World's Democracy to stand fast and strong to the rights of every people. China makes an appeal to the United States and Britain for life, liberty, right and democracy. There is no hope for China until the law of the world's good will enforces righteousness and liberty and right in China. You, in Hongkong, have come here by that right, you have come here for service. The democracy of all British people, of all French people, of all American people, of all other people, must stand for the right and liberty of every free people to govern themselves. (Hear, hear.) You have come to this place not to be ministered unto, but to minister. The call to you is for purity and integrity of service. Let Britain be untrue to world service and her position among the nations will decline. "I am among you, as one who serves" has been the motto of the Kings of Britain, and it must always be the British motto. Service means sacrifice; that is why Britain stood for Belgium; that is why we must stand for the rights of the free peoples. To-day sacrifice; to-morrow the free peoples of the earth will be singing hallelujahs because of our service in the present crisis. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Chairman, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Macdonald, said that they were all heart and soul with the sentiments Dr. Macdonald had eloquently expressed.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

O.R.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service won the toss and put in their opponents, who made a very poor show with the bat. Only Ng Sze Kwong and two of the last batsmen made any stand against the bowling. At one time 6 wickets were down for 28 runs, Ng Sze Kwong being responsible for 22 of these and extras for 6. The Civil Service fielding was weak, and at least four easy catches were dropped. The Chinese eleven might easily have been dismissed for 40 runs.

The visitors started just as badly as the home side, losing Goodall, Bradbury, and Dixon for one run, and having 6 wickets down for 29 runs. However, Severn and Bird made a very useful stand, taking the score to 61 before the latter lost his wicket. None of the next three batsmen stayed long, and with the last man in four runs were required to win. These were obtained amid great excitement, and the Civil Service just managed to win. Severn (29) was top-scorer for his side, who were lucky to scrape home as they did. For the C.R.C.

Un Hew Fan howled well. Scores:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Ching, c Goodall, b Severn	0	0	0	0
G. Lee, c and b Bird	0	0	0	0
Ng Sze Kwong, b Bird	22	0	0	0
C. Choa, l.b.w., b Severn	0	0	0	0
Un Hew Fan, b Severn	0	0	0	0
Ho Wing Kin, b Bird	0	0	0	0
I. Wong, b Severn	12	0	0	0
A. J. Kew, b Dixon	17	0	0	0
C. F. Lei, b Dixon	5	0	0	0
C. Lyon, b Dixon	7	0	0	0
I. Choa, not out	7	0	0	0
Extras	10	0	0	0
Total	74	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	6	3	13	3
Severn	7	0	25	4
Witchell	3	0	21	0
Dixon	3	1	5	3

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. M. Goodall, c C. Choa, b Un Hew Fan	1	0	0	0
B. W. Bradbury, b Un Hew Fan	0	0	0	0
C. M. W. Reynolds, b Un Hew Fan	7	0	0	0
W. E. Dixon, b Ho Wing Kin	0	0	0	0
R. C. Wittell, c Wong, b Un Hew Fan	11	0	0	0
R. E. O. Bird, b Un Hew Fan	17	0	0	0
P. A. Lambie, c Lei, b Ho Wing Kin	0	0	0	0
W. H. Edmonds, l.b.w., b Un Hew Fan	2	0	0	0
F. Ling, c Lei, b Ho Wing Kin	7	0	0	0
C. Severn, c Kew, b Ng Sze Kwong	29	0	0	0
J. C. Fletcher, not out	5	0	0	0
Extras	8	0	0	0
Total	87	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Un Hew Fan	15	4	37	6
Ho Wing Kin	15	3	39	2
C. Choa	1	0	2	0
Ng Sze Kwong	1	0	1	1

KOWLOON v. NAVY.

In this match, played at King's Park, Kowloon easily defeated the Navy, who found Cobb's bowling too much for them. The home side batted first and made 174 for 5 wickets, thanks to Blackburn, Claxton and Robinson. The sailors have several good bats in their team, and were expected to make a strong bid for the points, but they failed rather badly, making only 80 runs. This victory strengthens Kowloon's position considerably, and if anything goes wrong with the Club they may remain at the top of the table. Scores:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. A. Claxton, c Black, b Godfrey	30	0	0	0
F. E. Jostland, l.b.w., b Black	4	0	0	0
C. J. Stapleton, c Breslin, b Black	15	0	0	0
L. J. Blackburn, c Mayhew, b Henley	32	0	0	0
L. E. S. Hodgson, c and b Gibson	7	0	0	0
W. T. Elson, c Gibson, b Henley	0	0	0	0
L. Macaskill, l.b.w., b Godfrey	15	0	0	0
P. H. Robinson, not out	23	0	0	0
P. H. Cobb, v Henley, b Godfrey	0	0	0	0
R. Pestonji, b Gibson	3	0	0	0
H. Overy, not out	4	0	0	0
Extras	20	0	0	0
Total	174	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Comdr. Gibson	20	1	68	2
F. W. Black	9	3	21	2
L. Godfrey	10	0	49	3
A. B. Henley	2	0	10	2

NAVY.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Payr. Wright, c Macaskill, b Cobb	14	0	0	0
Sign. Hack, l.b.w., b Cobb	1	0	0	0
Comdr. Gibson, b Pestonji	21	0	0	0
Major Mayhew, c Claxton, b Cobb	10	0	0	0
A. P. Robinson, c Macaskill, b Cobb	2	0	0	0
A. B. Henley, b Cobb	13	0	0	0
Ldg. Seaman Godfrey, c Stapleton, b Pestonji	1	0	0	0
Writer Staley, b Pestonji	7	0	0	0
F. W. Black, c Elson, b Cobb	0	0	0	0
Pte. Breslin, not out	0	0	0	0
Extras	4	0	0	0
Total	80	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
P. H. Cobb	13	2	45	6
R. Pestonji	13	4	31	4

CRAIGENGOWER v. UNIVERSITY.

Played on the Craigengower ground, on Saturday, and won by the University by 70 runs. The game was distinguished by low scoring. Craigengower were only able to compile 28 against the bowling of K. Brayshaw (5 for 10) and G. E. Marley (4 for 14). Craigengower, however, had only ten men doing duty for them, Grimmett being absent. The University started none too well, losing three wickets for 18. Then J. D. Wright and G. E. Marley came together, and carried the total to 59 for the fourth wicket. J. B. Graham took 5 wickets for 35 runs. Scores:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Bass, c Marley, b Brayshaw	0	0	0	0
Aracelli, b Brayshaw	2	0	0	0
M. H. Abbas, b Marley	1	0	0	0
T. F. Ford, b Marley	1	0	0	0
J. S. Graham, c Wright, b Brayshaw	6	0	0	0
F. S. Thompson, c Ching, b Brayshaw	4	0	0	0
J. H. Medy, not out	2	0	0	0
G. E. Marley, b Marley	0	0	0	0
D. Kharas, c Runjahn, b Marley	0	0	0	0
Runjahn, c Marley, b Brayshaw	1	0	0	0
Extras	2	0	0	0
Total (for ten wickets)	26	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
K. Brayshaw	7	3	10	5
G. E. Marley	7	0	14	4

UNIVERSITY.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Ponsonby-Fane, b Graham	3	0	0	0
A. H. Runjahn, c and b Abbas	4	0	0	0
W. Gittens, b Abbas	5	0	0	0
J. D. Wright, c Runjahn, b Graham	20	0	0	0
G. E. Marley, b Graham	32	0	0	0
K. Brayshaw, b Abbas	5	0	0	0
Linn Keng Sit, b Graham	5	0	0	0
D. K. Sany, not out	4	0	0	0
Cheek Toon Lok, b Graham	0	0	0	0
Ang Mee Cheng, b Abbas	4	0	0	0
J. M. Jack, c and b Graham	5	0	0	0
Extras	6	0	0	0
Total	98	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. S. Graham	12	5	35	6
M. H. Abbas	12	2	65	4

HONGKONG C.C. v. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

The Hongkong C.C. were at home to the Middlesex Regiment on Saturday, and defeated them by 108 runs. The visitors compiled only 68, and of these L/Cpl. Tebbutt scored 28 runs. T. E. Pearce was in good form with the ball, taking 7 wickets for 38 runs. When the Club went in to bat they made an inauspicious start, losing eight wickets for 52 runs. It looked as if there would be an exciting finish when H. E. Muriel joined M. M. Maas. These two put up a stubborn fight and carried the total to the neighbourhood of 140 before Maas (28) was caught by Lawrence off Woodward. Muriel, assisted by Pearce, carried his score to 77 before he fell a victim to Taylor. He hit with perfect freedom all round the wicket and had fourteen fouls to his credit. Seven bowlers were tried by the Middlesex, Taylor (7 for 50) having the best average. Scores:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
L/Cpl. Tebbutt, c Thomas, b Pearce	28	0	0	0
L/Cpl. Ellarby, run out, b Pearce	2	0	0	0
L/Cpl. Lawrence, c de Rome, b Pearce	5	0	0	0
Pte. Parnell, b Donnelly	18	0	0	0
Pte. Smith, b Pearce	1	0	0	0
P/Cpl. Butterworth, c and b Pearce	0	0	0	0
Cpl. Fawthrop, c Maas, b Pearce	1	0	0	0
Pte. Woodward, b Pearce	0	0	0	0
Pte. Taylor, c Donnelly, b Pearce	0	0	0	0
L/Cpl. Schwartzberg, b Donnelly	6	0	0	0
L/Cpl. Thomson, not out	6	0	0	0
Extras	7	0	0	0
Total	68	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. E. Pearce	0	0	38	7
D. E. Donnelly	8	1	23	2

HONGKONG CLUB.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. Sutton, c Lawrence, b Taylor	13	0	0	0
F. J. de Rome, b Taylor	10	0	0	0
L. D. McNicoll, b Taylor	1	0	0	0
R. P. Thurstield, b Purnell	22	0	0	0
Lt. H. E. Murray, c and b Taylor	0	0	0	0
D. E. Donnelly, b Purnell	4	0	0	0
E. R. Thomas, l.b.w., b Taylor	0	0	0	0
M. M. Maas, c Lawrence, b Woodward	33	0	0	0
Capt. E. H. Gray, b Taylor	0	0	0	0
H. E. Muriel, b Taylor	76	0	0	0
T. E. Pearce, not out	23	0	0	0
Extras	4	0	0	0
Total	176	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Taylor	9	0	57	2
Purnell	3	0	17	0
Tebbutt	4	0	31	0
Butterworth	2	0	18	0
Woodward	4	0	22	1
Fawthrop	4	0	17	0

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

Kowloon successfully negotiated a stiff hurdle on Saturday and retain their position at the head of the table. They may reasonably be expected to win their last match against Craigengower, and will thus finish with 37 points to their credit. Cobb has been a tower of strength to his side, and has largely owe their position in the table to him and Stalker. The Club, as was expected, took all three points from the Middlesex, but without Muriel and Pearce things might have been very different. The Club started off with some of their batsmen who usually appear farther down the list, and eventually found themselves with 5 wickets down for 52 runs. The advent of Muriel, however, changed the aspect of the game and, helped by Maas, he

added almost a hundred runs to the score. Pearce was again very successful with the ball. The Club have three more matches to play—Civil Service, R.G.A., and the University—and it is quite possible that they may get only 4 points from them, in which case they will lose the shield. For the present, however, they are strong favourites. The University made no mistake about winning against Craigengower, who failed miserably with the bat. The students may yet be found at the head of the table. They have still to play the Club, the O.R.C. and the Middlesex, and have a good chance of winning all three matches. The issue would seem to rest on the result of their match against the Club. The Civil Service were decidedly lucky on Saturday, and have three stiff games in front of them when they meet the Navy (twice) and the Club. They can total 37 points if they win all these matches, but are likely to get more than 7 at the most, in which case their hope depends upon the University upsetting the Club, while they will make a strenuous effort to beat the Club when they meet them at Happy Valley. Next week will probably show the winners of the competition.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Kowloon	17	10	3	4	34
Hongkong	15	10	2	3	33
University	15	9	3	3	30
Civil Service	15	7	1	7	28
Craigengower	16	6	8	2	20
Navy	14	6	7	1	19
R.E.	16	5	8	3	18
C.R.C.	17	5	9	3	18
R.G.A.	15	3	9	4	10
Middlesex	16	3	13	0	9

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICE LEAGUE.

R.G.A., 3; H.K.D.C., 1.

This match at Happy Valley, on Saturday, was a fine hard struggle from start to finish. The Defence Corps were strengthened by the inclusion of Stalker, while the R.A. were without the services of Greston, who received an injury the day before while playing in the R.A. Cup match. In the first half, there was very little to choose between the two teams; in fact, had the Corps forwards made use of the opportunities they had in front of goal, the result would have been at least a draw. In the second half, however, the Artillerymen were easily the better team, and the civilian goal was nearly always in danger.

The Defence Corps went straight for their opponents' goal from the kick-off, and play had not been in progress more than half-a-minute when McTavish missed a simple chance of putting his side one up. Taylor then ran out and disposed of a nice cross from Rodger. McTavish was given another opportunity, but shot well over the bar. Shortly afterwards, Taylor picked the ball almost off Pearce's toes, when that player was going straight for goal. At the other end, Irvine and Cave played a hard game, and kept the gunners from shooting, although the Corps goal had several narrow escapes. Rodger, on the Corps left wing, got away and put a nice shot across the goal to Chassell, who, however, shot over the bar. Youngman was being well fed, and was doing good work for the gunners. On one occasion he put in a beautiful pass, which was kicked yards wide by Baxter when trying a first-time. The civilian attack began again, but was driven out by Taylor for again in this half he missed an absolutely open goal, with only the goalkeeper to beat, when he was only a few yards away. Green opened the scoring for the gunners, netting a pass from Edgeler well out of reach of the Corps custodian. Shortly afterwards Green went through again with some clever footwork, making a fine turn of speed, and making a desperate, but unsuccessful, effort to overtake him. Green was unable to beat the goalkeeper, however, with his final kick. Taylor saved from McTavish, and then Stalker put in one of the best shots of the match, which any goalkeeper could have been excused for missing, but Taylor just got to it and cleared it magnificently. A centre from Edgeler found Watson and Green at the goal-mouth, and the latter netted without difficulty. A few seconds after the kick-off, Stalker completely beat Taylor with a well-placed ground shot, which gave the gunners' goalkeeper no chance. The R.G.A. renewed the attack even more determinedly, and Edgeler netted from a corner, but was ruled offside. An accident to Stewart, on the penalty line, caused the game to be stopped for a few seconds. On being resumed, Watson scored in a lightning shot, which entered the net, Rodger, apparently, being taken by surprise. There was no time for further scoring, the R.G.A. thus being winners by three goals to one. Teams:—

R.G.A.—Taylor: Gorman and Dickenson; Bone, Telford, and Townsend; Youngman, Edgeler, Watson, Baxter, and Green.

H.K.D.C.—Rodger, Irvine and Cave; Palsen, Stewart, and McCubbin; Chassell, Pasco, Stalker, McTavish, and Rodger.

Referee—Mr. Wright.

NAVY v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The Navy were again unable to raise a team, and their match with the Royal Engineers was consequently postponed.

TABLE TO DATE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
H.K.D.C.	5	4	2	0	10
R.G.A.	6	3	3	0	7
R.E.	3	2	0	1	8
Navy	5	2	3	0	7
Middlesex	6	1	4	1	13

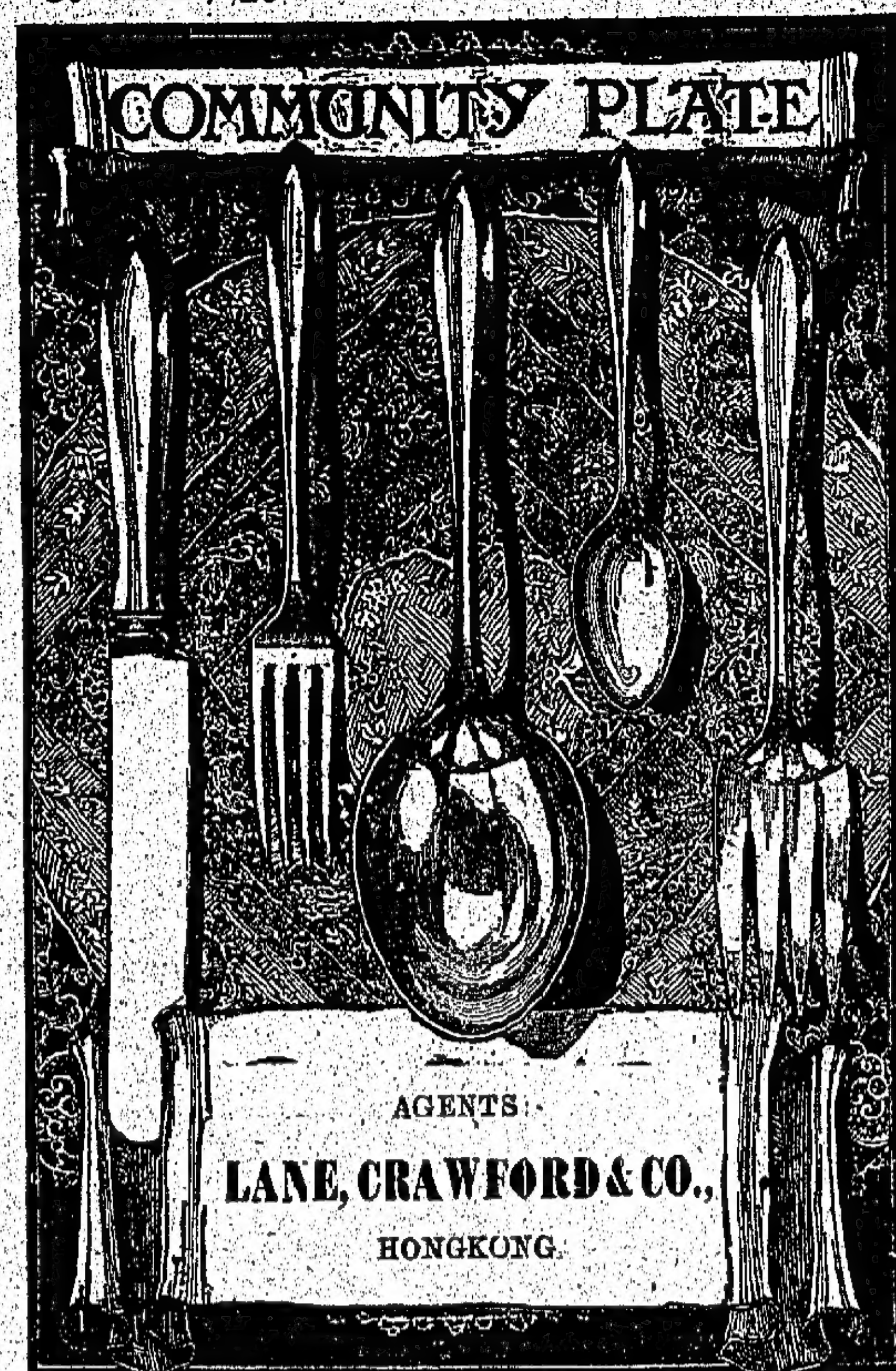
BILLIARDS.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

The round in which Sergeant S. H. Barker, R.G.A., and C. V. R. Lord, R.G.A., are to play off to-day will commence at 7.30 p.m., instead of at 9 p.m.

INTIMATIONS.

"THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE DINING TABLE."
STOCKED IN
FOUR DESIGNS AND THREE QUALITIES.
GUARANTEED
50 YEARS, 25 YEARS AND 10 YEARS RESPECTIVELY.



JUST RECEIVED AN EXCELLENT SELECTION
HALL MARKED
STERLING SILVER GOODS
SUITABLE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 8.30 p.m.

By Order,
G. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918. [1730]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN BEEF AND MUTTON.—Headquarters Philippine Department, Office of Department Quartermaster, Manila, P.I. Sealed Proposals will be received here until 11 A.M. April 3rd, 1918, and then opened for furnishing about 6,000,000 lbs. Beef and 75,000 lbs. Mutton. Further information on application. [1731]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 4th day of March, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing	Approximate Area	Upset Price
1	West of J.L. Road, above Bowen Road	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000 (about)	10,000	400

[1732]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KORE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1918. [1734]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 8th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE RINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club. [1717]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Rooms of the Hongkong Jockey Club (Hongkong Club Annex) TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), March 5th, at 12.30 p.m. [1718]

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE WILL RE-OPEN TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 4th March. Students should attend at Queen's College at 8 p.m. on that date, for enrolment.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918. [1725]

AVISO.

SAO por este convocado todos os membros da comunidade portuguesa em Hongkong para se reunirem no Club Lusitano a segunda-feira, 4 de corrente, ás 6 p.m., a fim de deliberarem sobre assuntos relativos á recente catastrophe que enlutou tantas familias portuguesas.

Fez-se expressamente a comparência de todos.
O Consul,
EDUARDO V. M. R. DE SOUSA
Hongkong, 1 de Março de 1918. [1729]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE authorized Mr. ALBERT EDWARD CRAPNELL to Sign on our Firm name as from the 1st day of March, 1918.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1918. [1709]

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT EDWARD CRAPNELL, having Resigned his position with our Firm, the Power of Attorney granted in his favour is this day withdrawn.
MOXON & TAYLOR.
Hongkong, 1st March 1918. [1710]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on THURSDAY, 6th March, 1918, at 4 p.m., precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—
(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918. [1674]

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1918, at 4 p.m., precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—
(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918. [1675]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1918. [1713]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, at 12.30 p.m., when the subjoined Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING convened for that purpose and held on the 14th February, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the printed form for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of the Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

A list of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1918.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [1714]

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that redemption of the BONDS DRAWN on 26th February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the BANK OF CHINA and BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS or any of the Branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 68, 14, 23, 35, 47, 61, 63, 67, 77, 86, 00, is a Drawn Bond.
F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs. [1727]

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHAM CHUNG Po having Voluntarily Resigned from the position of Comptroller to this Company as from 25th inst., we have appointed Mr. KWOK HIN WANG to be Comptroller in his place for our Hongkong and Canton Offices.

JOHN DE R. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1918. [1698]

G. R.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Upholstery, Dyeing, Dry-cleaning Work, Miscellaneous Articles and Repairing Clocks, and Stop Watches for H.M. Naval Establishments for one year from the 1st April next.

Tenders will be received at the Commodore's Office until NOON on FRIDAY, 16th March, 1918.

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any tenders and of accepting any portion of a tender.
G. L. FLATT,
Naval Store Officer. [1718]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 18, BURROW STREET, Wanohat, ONE GODOWN, "LEWISER" No. 128, THE PARK, from 1st April, 1918.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [170]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [1600]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings, HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton, Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [168]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
BUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1622]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.

Apply to—
TONG SENG & Co.,
18, Queen's Road Central. [1697]

WANTED.

A T the FRANK, for a little girl of 2½ years resident EUROPEAN NURSE. Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1669]

WANTED.

A N ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
St. George's Buildings. [1698]

WANTED.

COMPANION-GOVERNESS. ENGLISH LADY in Malay States requires in March a European Companion-Governess for her daughter aged fourteen. Usual English, good French, and Music; to accompany family later in the year to New Zealand and thence to England as soon as permitted; must be energetic and good traveller, age 25-35 years. Salary \$100 per annum and all found. All passage monies paid.

Apply fully by letter with copies of testimonials and photograph to—
Box No. 1918, "Daily Press" Office. [1715]

WANTED.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port. [1688]

FOR SALE.

TRUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak. Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1711]

FOR SALE.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different). 1000 Stamps \$ 6.00 2500 Stamps \$ 50.00
1500 " 18.00 3000 " 100.00
1800 " 22.00 4000 " 175.00
2000 " 25.00

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG. [1516]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POST OFFICE between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 616

Hongkong Office: 104, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. Canton Office: 131, PRINCE STREET, E. C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 4TH MARCH, 1918

CHINA'S DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.

CHINA may be said to be awaiting developments in the political situation. Before the China New Year matters were in a state of drift, and each of the three parties into which the would-be rulers of the nation are divided has been waiting for one or other to make a move which would lead to some kind of action, but so far nothing has happened. The centre of interest has again moved to Nanking and the Yangtze. LI SHUN, the Tsuchun of Kiangsi, has not yet ceased to be a factor, although discarded by the President two or three months ago. Whether he and the Tsuchun of Kiangsu and Hupoh, who follow him, are agreed that the best policy is to conciliate the South, or whether they believe that the Northern militarists are self-seekers with no thought about personal interest and love of power, is not clear; but, whatever be their motive, they seem to have made up their minds to dissociate themselves from their former colleagues of the Peiyang party. This is a momentous decision. It means that, even if they do not altogether align themselves with the South, they may expect the support of the Southern radicals. After all, it must be recognised that the Constitutionalists, as they call themselves, are not composed entirely of extremists. Among them—indeed, the majority of them—are men of moderate views, and it is this section which will count when it comes to a decision, if ever it should, whether they should associate themselves with a man of the views of LI SHUN, and thereby approach to a realisation of their political ambitions, or remain a contentious minority in opposition to Peking.

One of LI SHUN's subordinates, Brigadier General FENG YU-HSIANG, has attracted a lot of attention lately. Ostensibly leaving Peking with some ten thousand soldiers for the relief of Hankow and the Han cities, he embarked his men in six China Merchant steamers and proceeded up river en route for Kiukiang.

But, one of the vessels grounded near Anking, and the troops disembarked and proceeded to Wusich, where they have aroused the suspicion of the Tsuchun of Anhui. Moreover, Feng, who is a Christian, addressed a long telegram to the Government offering counsels of peace. This produced an effect the reverse of that intended. It aroused the wrath of the Government and of the Northern militarists, who, of course, were not slow to realise that FENG was not acting alone, but was, in all probability, the tool of LI SHUN. FENG added to his sins by detaining the steamers which conveyed his troops, so that the forces of the Tsuchun of Shanghai could not be transported up the Yangtze to Hankow. Feng, who conveniently developed some form of "brain sickness" and requested leave of absence, has been dismissed by mandate for violating military discipline and referred to TAO KUN for punishment. Naturally his behaviour was not calculated to add to the peace of mind of the Northern Tsuchuns, who evinced a natural hesitation to move their troops until the attitude of the Yangtze generals was disclosed. LI was taken to task by the Government for his failure to see eye to eye with Peking. He sought to justify himself by explaining that he was endeavouring to act as mediator, and begged that his motives be not misunderstood by the Cabinet.

Generals TAO KUN and CHANG CHIN-YAO have reached Hankow, but hesitate to advance further while the Southern armies remain stationary in Hunan, though they mentioned a date for proceeding against Changsha. Most of the generals, apparently, hope to "bluff" the other side, and it is this disinclination to come to grips that offers a prospect of success to a determined man like LI SHUN. CHANG HSUN, with his attempted Manchu restoration, showed what could be done by a leader who knew his own mind and had sufficient force of character to impress others. If LI SHUN can trust his own men, as CHANG HSUN was able to do, it is possible that, holding the strategical points he does, he may be able to impose his will upon the country. We are almost tempted to wish him success, for China needs a strong hand at the helm. If LI SHUN has the courage to fight his old friends of the Peiyang party and obtain the support of the South there is no reason why he should not dominate the country even more strongly than did YUAN SHIH-KAI. So many contingencies are possible, however, that it is not wise to lay stress upon any particular one.

Mandates have been issued promulgating the laws for the reorganisation of Parliament and the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. At the same time instructions have been given to the Ministry of Interior to make the necessary preparations for putting them into operation. Thus the last hope of compromise with the South has disappeared. Peking has sounded the death-knell of the defunct Parliament, and there is no hope of its reconvoction. In other words, Peking has made up its mind to defy the South. It is said that the resignation of WANG SHIH-CHEN, the Premier, was due to the fact that he was not in harmony with his Cabinet concerning this measure.

Harmsworth's Circus announce a complete change of programme for to-day (Monday).

At a meeting, last evening, of those interested in the Kowloon Cricket Club's "Our Day" effort, Mr. R. E. LINDSEY, the Chairman, stated that close upon \$14,000 were raised by the various side-shows, sale of badges, etc., and, after deducting expenses, the sum of \$11,421.09 was handed to the Hongkong War Charities Committee for distribution amongst the various War Funds. A full account of the receipts, expenses and net profits will be found on the notice-board of the Kowloon C.C.

It is notified in the Gazette that H.M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 22 of 1917—An Ordinance to facilitate proceedings against enemies in certain cases; Ordinance No. 24 of 1917—An Ordinance to amend the Liquors' Consolidation Ordinance, 1911; Ordinance No. 26 of 1917—An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding eight million, three hundred and sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars to the public service of the year 1918.

THE RACECOURSE CATASTROPHE.

INQUIRY OPENS TO-DAY.

To-day at noon the Coroner's inquiry into the catastrophe at the Race Course will be formally opened at the Magistrate's.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

The following telegraphic correspondence has taken place between H.E. the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to the Race Course disaster:—

From H.E. the Governor to the Secretary of State.
27th February, 1918.

Regret to report loss of nearly six hundred lives—large majority Chinese—at Race Course, yesterday, owing to collapse of temporary stands due to panic and subsequent fire. As far as can be ascertained, no European domiciled in Europe killed. Should be glad if this may be published in Press.

From the Secretary of State to H.E. the Governor.
28th February, 1918.

Your telegram of 27th February. Have received news of disaster and deplorable loss of life with the deepest regret and sympathy with those bereaved.

SYMPATHETIC REFERENCES AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Sympathetic references were made to the Race Course catastrophe at St. John's Cathedral yesterday.

In the morning the "Dead March" from Saul was played by the organist just before the sermon, the congregation standing meanwhile. The Rev. H. Copley-Moyle, who preached, prefaced his address by saying that it was fitting that the first words from the pulpit should be words of sympathy. Death was always solemn. "God created man to be immortal and made him to be an image of His own eternity." Death had become more common since the war broke out, and those who had been in air-raids felt that they must be ready to face death. It was, however, impossible to imagine a more awful death than that which suddenly overtook the victims of last Tuesday's awful catastrophe. At least one member of the Cathedral congregation was numbered amongst them. Bent on amusement and full of life and joy, they were burned to death in twenty minutes before the eyes of people ready, but powerless, to help them.

In the evening the Bishop of Victoria said:—All the members of the Anglican Communion in this Diocese, both English and Chinese, sympathise most deeply with those of our own and other Commonwealths and religions who are now suffering bereavement and sorrow owing to the appalling calamity of last Tuesday. We reverently respect the memory of the dead; we realise the solidarity of our community and our common brotherhood amid diversity of race and nationality; we are one body, and we weep with those that weep.

We confidently trust the righteous God Whom we all try to serve to show mercy to the dead. We earnestly pray Him to extend comfort to the bereaved, and we heartily ask Him to enable us all to be ready for Eternity whensoever He may call us.

Almighty and everlasting God, the comfort of the sad, the strength of the sufferers, let the prayers of those that cry out of any tribulation come unto Thee; that all may rejoice to find that Thy mercy is present with them in their afflictions, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

It is notified in the Gazette that the rate of postage on parcels to Netherlands India will be \$1.15 for each parcel irrespective of weight up to 11lb. It is also notified that parcels may be sent via Canada to France (including Monaco) at the cost of \$1.30, \$2.30, \$3.00, for parcels not exceeding 31lb., 7lb., and 11lb., respectively; to Algeria, Corsica, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, \$1.50, \$2.40, \$3.30; to Italy and Spain (including Canary Islands), \$1.60, \$2.50, \$3.40; and to the Balearic Isles, \$1.75, \$2.65, and \$3.55.

THE WAR.

JAPAN AND THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

NATURE OF ACTION CONTEMPLATED.

GREAT ENEMY ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT. RAIDS ON BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN POSITIONS.

GERMANO-RUSSO-ROUMANIA NEGOTIATIONS.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

PORTUGUESE PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, March 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Portuguese captured some prisoners in patrol encounters.

There was hostile artillery firing between Ribecourt and the Scarpe.

We captured during February 312 prisoners and 20 machine-guns.

Our airmen bombed dumps southwards of Lille and railway sidings at Courtrai and Deynze.

One of ours is missing.

Our night-fliers between hailstorms dropped four tons of bombs on an aerodrome between Tournai and Mons and on billets at Douai.

All our machines returned.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDING.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided northward of the Ypres-Staden railway.

There was reciprocal artillery firing in the neighbourhood of La Vacquerie and eastward of Ypres.

RAIDS AND COUNTER RAIDS.

LONDON, March 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Norfolks successfully raided southward of Armentieres. Our patrols in the neighbourhood of Arleux-en-Gohelle brought in prisoners.

The enemy attempted night raids at several points. Two raiding parties entered our lines in the St. Quentin sector. A few of our troops are missing.

A few of the enemy reaching our trenches in a third raid in the neighbourhood of Hargicourt were all killed or captured.

After a heavy bombardment this morning on a wide front northward of Neuve Chapelle, a strong party attacked and entered the Portuguese front trenches.

An immediate counter-attack ejected the enemy, completely restoring the situation.

We repulsed other raids in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Comines canal and southward of Houthulst Forest.

GREAT ACTIVITY OF ENEMY RAIDERS.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Enemy raiders showed great activity last night all along the British front.

In addition to six raids reported this morning the enemy made two other attempts eastward of the Polygon Wood. We drove off both, securing prisoners.

In the enemy's raid on the Portuguese front, which was delivered in considerable strength on a 3,000 yard front, he succeeded in entering the foremost trenches and secured several prisoners. The Portuguese, counter-attacking immediately, completely drove out the enemy.

We repulsed the enemy in other raids; in certain cases after sharp fighting, securing a number of prisoners and inflicting considerable losses.

Our aeroplanes dropped over 300 bombs on various targets, and fired many machine-gun rounds.

We brought down four enemy machines. One of ours is missing.

EXTENT OF GERMAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, March 2nd.

The question of Japanese action in Siberia divided attention to-day with the

German attacks on the French north of the Aisne and in Champagne, extending altogether to 120 miles. These operations are regarded as a prelude to a German offensive, which is now expected any day.

The fact that they were carried out chiefly at night suggests that they are intended to mask bigger preparations in the German rear. It is not unlikely that Champagne will be chosen for the German attempt to reach Paris, because the enemy would thus be able to reinforce his flanks against a British attack on the coast or a French attack through Alsace.

Correspondents at British Headquarters describe the weather as again wintry and bad for aerial visibility, and not favouring a large offensive action.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY THROWN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, March 1st.

A communiqué states:—Two enemy columns last night attacked east of Chavignon, but were thrown back with heavy losses, after violent hand-to-hand fighting.

Another attempt east of Corbeny was equally unsuccessful.

There was lively mutual artillery firing between Ailette and the Aisne and in the sector of Rheims, where a civil hospital was set on fire and systematically bombarded during the fire.

The enemy bombarded our first lines in Champagne at night-time, notably in the mountainous region of Suippe and in the direction of Butte-du-Mesnil, west of which an enemy attack was driven back, except at one point.

Simultaneously, a powerful enemy raid east of Suippe was completely defeated.

There was considerable artillery firing in Woivre.

One of our crews carried out a photographic reconnaissance as far as Marneburg, 80 kilometres behind the lines.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING AND ENEMY ATTACKS.

PARIS, March 2nd.

A communiqué states:—There was intense artillery fighting at many points from Chemin-des-Dames to the Meuse.

We repulsed enemy raids south-east and south of Juvincourt.

The enemy was aggressively active, notably northwest and southeast of Rheims. He attempted this afternoon to debouch against a salient at Neufchâtel, but our precise fire disorganised the attack, and our subsequent counter-attack drove out elements which had succeeded in gaining a footing in the advanced posts. Simultaneously, he attacked La Pompelle, but our fire drove him back.

He violently reattacked making repeated efforts to reach the fort of La Pompelle. Isolated elements succeeded in gaining a footing in the northern portion of a small work west of the fort. The enemy at the same time abortively attacked east and south of La Bertonnerie.

UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY ATTACKS.

In Champagne the enemy attacked at two points, but unsuccessfully. In the direction of Mont Cornillet an attack was carried out on a front of 800 metres, but the enemy found our trenches had been previously evacuated under instruction. The enemy was immediately driven out by our energetic counter-attack, and the positions were entirely re-established.

Our fire broke down the other attack east of Teton. In the course of these actions we inflicted serious losses, and we captured some prisoners.

There was a violent bombardment at night-time south-west of Butte-du-Mesnil and fairly strong artillery firing on the left of the Meuse.

Enemy raids in Lorraine and the Vosges were repulsed.

A communiqué states:—There is an intense artillery duel in the region north and north-west of Rheims and in Champagne, in the region of the heights.

Southwest of Butte-du-Mesnil, the enemy, after being driven out by counter-attacks from some points at which he had penetrated this morning, was again assaulted by French forces. After several unsuccessful attempts with heavy losses, the enemy regained a footing in part of the positions we captured on February 15th.

The enemy violently bombarded our first lines on the front at Beaumont and Chammeuwood, and also at Sucheprey, where a big raid was repulsed at two points last night.

In to-day's attacks the American troops contacted with special raiding troops.

The Americans everywhere held their lines intact and inflicted appreciable losses, capturing prisoners.

ENEMY ARTILLERY VERY FEEBLE.

PARIS, March 2nd.

A communiqué states:—In the region of Rheims and Champagne the enemy artillery has been very feeble.

The French since this morning have completely re-established their lines at Pompelle. The attack against the place on the March 1st was effected by two battalions.

There was lively cannonading on the right of the Meuse, at Hill 344, and north of Bezonvaux.

AMERICANS REPULSE GERMAN RAIDERS.

LONDON, March 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent with the American army in France reports:—On March 1st, in a vigorous German raid in the Toul sector early in the morning, 240 Prussians, after heavy artillery firing, reached the American lines, but were repulsed after heavy hand to hand fighting, leaving 12 dead and three prisoners in our trenches, besides many bodies hanging on the wire lying in front of the trenches. The Americans lost a few killed, wounded and missing.

The Germans also raided the American training trenches in the Chemin-des-Dames sector, but were repulsed, leaving four prisoners, who said this was the beginning of a series of raids on a large scale on the Western Front.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS BOMB POLA.

LONDON, March 1st.

An Italian communiqué states:—A squadron of seaplanes flew over Pola on the night of February 27th and dropped two tons of explosives on the arsenal and other military works, causing large fires. The squadron returned undamaged, despite strong anti-aircraft gunfire.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, March 1st.

An East Africa official report states:—Our columns from Lake Nyassa dispersed the enemy rear-guard south-eastward of Mtarika.

Our column from Port Amelia occupied Meza.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN CRAFT STRIKE MINES.

THE HAGUE, March 2nd.

Small enemy naval craft struck the mines off Vrieland. During the German efforts to save the crews a boat capsized in the surf, but five survivors were landed.

The *Handgeblad* reports that gun-firing was heard on the coast of Vrieland, but there are no details.

SKILLFUL SEAMANSHIP SAVES SWEDISH BARQUE.

AMSTERDAM, March 2nd.

A British tug, towing the Swedish barque *Maoriland*, from Rotterdam to England, was attacked by six German seaplanes.

The most skillful seamanship by the master of the tug saved the barque, and both on returning to the Hook of Holland were bespattered with bullets.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 1st.

A wireless German official report states:—Advancing eastwards along the northern frontier of Ukraine we reached the Dnieper.

We encountered near Rjetchiza a strongly fortified bridgehead defended by the enemy.

We stormed and captured the town and railway station, and captured a few hundred prisoners.

We seized at Mosyr six armoured-boats, 30 motor-boats, and six hospital-boats.

We reached the Kieff-Shmerinka railway, near Fastoff and Kasalin, and hastened to assist the Polish Legionaries engaged against superior numbers south-westward of Staro and Konstantinoff.

The enemy was defeated.

The Austro-Hungarians, in response to the Ukrainian appeal, entered Ukraine in sectors to the north of the Pruth.

EXPLOSION AT PSKOFF.

AMSTERDAM, March 1st.

The *Koelnische Volks Zeitung* states that during the capture of Pskoff a German battalion suffered heavy casualties owing to an explosion caused by the Russians.

ZURICH, March 1st.

A Vienna message alleges that an appeal from the Governor has been received for the Austro-Hungarian troops invading Podolia against the Red Guards.

JUSTIFYING AUSTRIAN ADVANCE.

AMSTERDAM, March 1st.

A telegram from Vienna, apparently official, seeks to justify the Austrian advance into Ukraine on the plea that the Rada requested assistance against the Bolsheviks, who threaten the main line to Odessa, thus impeding the food supply, as the Danube route from the Black sea is still barred.

The Austrian prisoners in Russia are returning across the East Galicia front at the rate of 5,000 daily, and they are being drafted to garrisons and corps after a brief quarantine.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 2nd.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—We entered Podolia, and reached the line Nowosielica-Chotin-Kameniec-Podolski.

Ten thousand Russians so far have laid down their arms.

AMSTERDAM, March 2nd.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* declares the Austrian intervention at Podolia as necessary, not merely because Podolia is one of the most productive regions in Ukraine, but that it will influence the negotiations at Bukharest by reducing the Roumanian aspirations.

GERMANO-RUSSO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THREE DAYS ALLOWED FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, March 1st.

A wireless Russian official report states:—The Peace Delegation at Brest-Litovsk reports that the Central Powers, replying to the request for a cessation of hostilities, declares they will cease only when the peace treaty is signed.

Three days are allowed for the negotiations, commencing from to-day.

GERMANY'S PURPOSE IN DELAY.

PETROGRAD, March 2nd.

A Proclamation states that evidently the Germans propose to profit by the delayed cessation of operations in order to penetrate deeply into Russia.

The proclamation also orders that nothing is to be surrendered without fighting to the end.

The enemy is everywhere employing only small detachments.

OMINOUS REQUEST.

LONDON, March 2nd.

A wireless Russian message states:—M. Lenin has received a message from the Brest-Litovsk Delegation requesting a truce with an escort.

M. Lenin comments that this probably means that the Germans have broken off negotiations. "We must be ready for an immediate German advance on Petrograd on all fronts. The people must rise and strengthen the defence measures," concludes the message.

RUSSIAN FLEET TO BE MADE READY.

PETROGRAD, March 2nd.

A meeting of the Committee of the Baltic Fleet decided to get the Fleet ready for action and to fight the Finnish White Guards.

GERMANY'S PLANNED OPERATIONS.

PETROGRAD, March 2nd.

The Defence Committee of Petrograd, in an appeal to the workers in Russia, asks the corn-growing Governments to send wheat and foodstuffs to the capital, which will probably have to endure the horrors of a long siege. The appeal also denies that the Government is leaving Petrograd.

GERMANY AND ROUMANIA.

AMSTERDAM, March 2nd.

The *Koelnische Volks Zeitung* reliably declares that upon the expiry of the ultimatum to Roumania the planned operations against Roumania will proceed.

NEGOTIATIONS VERY DIFFICULT.

AMSTERDAM, March 2nd.

The *Rheinische Westfaelische* states that negotiations with Roumania are very difficult owing to resistance of the territorial demands, although the economic concessions are not opposed.

NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED.

AMSTERDAM, March 2nd.

A message from Berlin states that the Central Powers have suspended negotiations with Roumania.

There are indications that the interruption is due to Roumania's objection to the heavy enemy demands.

GENERAL SMUTS' MISSION.

LONDON, March 2nd.

Reuter's Agency is informed that General Smuts has been on a 14 days' mission. The *Daily Chronicle* states that General Smuts has arrived in London from an important mission abroad.

GERMAN CROWN COUNCIL.

LONDON, March 2nd.

The Kaiser has convoked a Crown Council of all the German reigning families at Main Headquarters.

GERMANS DESIRE DESTRUCTION OF VENICE.

LONDON, March 1st.

The Germans, apparently, are anxious to destroy Venice. Thirty houses were demolished and 80 other buildings damaged in Tuesday's air raid, including a military hospital, charitable institutions, and the churches of San Giovanni and Cristofomo.

It was not the enemy's fault that the palace of the Doges, the Bridge of Signs and St. Mark's escaped, for bombs were dropped all round these places.

It is estimated that one-third of the houses were ruined by the raids.

SENSATIONAL DIPLOMATIC REVELATION.

GERMANY'S OFFER TO FRANCE BEFORE THE WAR.

PARIS, March 2nd.

The anniversary of the protest of the Alsace-Lorraine Assembly against the German annexation was celebrated throughout France.

M. Pichon, speaking in the Sorbonne, in the presence of President Poincaré and M. Clemenceau, and a crowd of distinguished people, revealed secret German documents, namely, a letter from Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, dated July 31st, 1914, to the Ambassador at Paris instructing him to ask France to remain neutral in the event of war with Russia, and if France consented, then she must as a guarantee hand over the fortresses at Toul and Verdun, which would be restored on the conclusion of the war with Russia.

This is described as the most sensational diplomatic revelation of the war, showing the hollowness of Germany's plea that she was compelled to take up arms in self-defence.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR FOILED.

M. Viviani, interviewed, has shown that he never gave the German Ambassador an opportunity to make Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's offer. When the German Ambassador mentioned that there was danger of a war with Russia, and asked what would be France's attitude, M. Viviani replied that France would be attacked by her own interests. The German Ambassador then left.

BITTER PRESS DENUNCIATION.

The entire Press dwells bitterly on the infamy of Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's proposal.

The *Figaro* discloses that it was only a few days ago that experts deciphered the document, owing to the German cipher having meanwhile been changed.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA. SITUATION CAUSING APPREHENSION IN CHINA.

LONDON, March 2nd.

Messages from Peking and Shanghai indicate that the situation in Siberia is causing apprehension and unrest in China.

The Central Government are preparing to reinforce the Chinese troops.

A meeting of the Chino-Russian Railway authorities at Peking decided to maintain the working of the railway.

PRISONERS ARMED TO OPPOSE THE COSSACKS.

The Bolsheviks are arming Austro-German prisoners to oppose the Cossack forces which are forming in Manchuria.

ONLY JOINT ACTION CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, March 1st.

The *Daily News*, in an editorial, states:—There is military ground for preventing the material of the Siberian Railway falling into the hands of the enemy, but any measures in that direction must be taken with the intention of conserving the interests of Russia.

The statement from Washington that Japan has enquired from America and the *Entente* with a view to the institution of joint military operations in Siberia shows that Japan takes the correct view.

The American feeling, like our own, is understood to be opposed to a Japanese landing, but this view has been somewhat modified by an intimation that joint action only, is contemplated.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWS DR PAGE.

LONDON, March 2nd.

Mr. Lloyd George had a long interview with the American Ambassador yesterday.

THE JAPANESE OBJECTIVE.

LONDON, March 2nd.

The *Daily Chronicle* diplomatic correspondent suggests Irkutsk as the Japanese objective.

The paper says that local action in Russian Manchuria is inadequate in the situation.

ADVICE TO AMERICA.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Interviewed by the *New York Life*, General Foch urged that America, without relaxing her efforts in the west, should devote her attention to the Orient. America and Japan should meet Germany in Siberia. America and Japan must furnish military and economic resistance to German penetration both in war time and after the war, and steps in this direction should be taken immediately.

NOTABLE CONFERENCES AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 2nd.

Japan's proposed action in Siberia dominates official circles, and President Wilson is concentrating his attention on the question of American participation with the view to saving the Vladivostok supplies and preventing the advancing Germans from occupying the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Earl Reading conferred with Mr. Lansing on the subject, and Mr. Lansing afterwards conferred with President Wilson.

It is officially announced that the United States Embassy and Consulate left Petrograd for Volodga on February 27th.

THE STRANDED RAIDER.

FAR EASTERN PASSENGERS.

COPENHAGEN, March 3rd.

The *Igotzendi's* passengers include a lawyer, Mr. Dickenson, and Mrs. Dickenson, of Singapore, Professor Frederick Proyers of Bangkok, and a Customs officer from Shanghai, Mr. Alexander Cross.

HOLLAND'S "MISAPPROPRIATION."

LONDON, March 2nd.

In correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Dutch Government regarding the Dutch intervention

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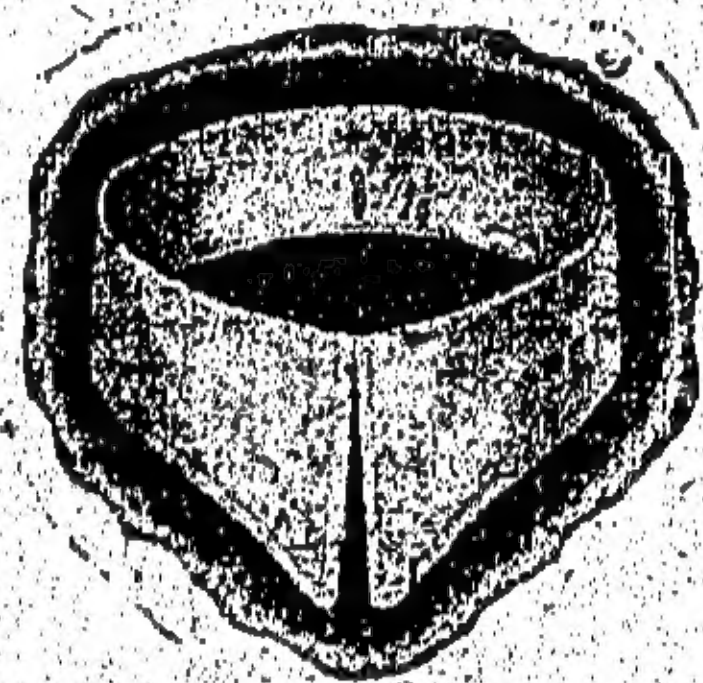
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THE WAR.

(Continued from page 6.)

General.

(THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.)

THE GERMAN MENACE IN SIBERIA
CHINESE TO CO-OPERATE WITH JAPAN.

LONDON, March 1st.
The Morning Post Correspondent at Shanghai says the Chinese Press declares that four Chinese Divisions will co-operate with the Japanese in Siberia. The Japanese Ambassador had a protracted conference with Mr. Balfour yesterday.

TRUST JAPAN

The Daily Mail, in the course of a statement purporting to represent the Japanese view, says: "Japan is ready to take the most adequate action to checkmate German aggression in the Far East. It is believed that Japan's Allies will realise the impracticability of their co-operation in an enterprise of incalculable possibilities, particularly as regards shipping and food. Trust Japan. Encumber her with no arrangements which could hamper her in throwing her full force into the situation which is calling for action. Before she can do anything she requires whole-hearted and enthusiastic Japanese opinion. That united sentiment could be produced only if the leaders were able to show the people that the Allies trusted Japan unanimously and unreservedly in her great mission."

JAPAN'S POLITICAL DESTINY.

LONDON, March 1st.
The Daily Chronicle's diplomatic correspondent, referring to the prospect of Japan's active intervention in the war, says: "France has always favoured it, but public opinion in England has preserved a more open attitude, as if awaiting a definite Government lead. Now events are moving so fast that the old reticences and hesitations seem out of place, and it is difficult to conceive the Allies failing to give Japan the requisite invitation to act in quenching the fire which is imperilling her existence as an Empire. Moreover, by our treaty with Japan she is the authorised custodian of law and order in the Far East. That is most important, and gives her the right to act. America has her hands full on the Western Front, and any attempt to divert men, munitions and tonnage from that great objective is to be condemned. Moreover, any linking of America and Japan in this vast enterprise would be resented by Japanese opinion as a mark of distrust of her ability and disinterestedness. To give Japan a partner in an enterprise marked out for her by political and geographical destiny would be an error morally and politically."

JAPAN'S HONESTY OF PURPOSE.

TOKYO, March 1st.
The Government is anxious to avoid anything likely to invite the suspicion of the Powers concerning Japan's true purpose in coping with the new situation due to the collapse of Russia. It is believed that, however, Japan may have to act, it will be only after the fullest understanding with Great Britain, the United States and other Allies, and after an assurance has been received from them that Japan will be allowed freedom in safeguarding the interests of the Allies without fear of incurring suspicion.

Some members of the Cabinet are reported to have been in favour of action at the first view of the gravity of the situation, but the Premier is known to be more cautious. It is safe to surmise that the Government appreciates the necessity of guarding against any misunderstanding that Japan is profiting by the new situation solely to promote her own interests.

MAXIMALISTS SUPPLY ARMS TO AUSTRO-GERMAN PRISONERS.

TOKYO, March 1st.
There are reliable reports that the Maximalists are supplying arms to Austro-German prisoners in Siberia.

JAPAN'S PREPARATIONS BEING COMPLETED.

Reuter's Correspondent at Tokyo, telegraphing on February 28th, states that attention is being concentrated on the necessary for safeguarding peace in the Far East against the intrusion of German influence in Siberia.

Apprehension is felt in some quarters as to the possible activities of German submarines and aeroplanes shortly operating at Vladivostok.

There is a consensus of opinion on the necessity of Japan taking immediate steps to check the German menace.

It is generally felt that purposeful measures must at first be promptly taken to prevent the Russian railway to the Far East falling into German hands.

It is reported that 200,000 Austro-German prisoners in Siberia have been liberated and supplied with arms. This alone is regarded as a serious menace.

The Government is silent but there is reason to believe that preparations are being completed to enable the nation to arise to the occasion whenever action is necessary.

ROUMANIA AND PEACE.

REPORTS OF ACCEPTANCE BASELESS.

LONDON, March 1st.

According to Reuter's Correspondent at Jassy writing on February 28th, an official message says that in view of the reality of facts and the situation created on the Eastern front, the Roumanian Government has decided to begin peace negotiations, but will only embark on this course if assured that the negotiations will be conducted on a basis acceptable in every respect. Reports of the acceptance of peace at any price are baseless.

ABDICATION OF KING DEMANDED.

AMSTERDAM, March 1st.
Berlin telegrams state that Count Czernin has demanded the abdication of the King of Roumania in favour of his brother Prince William, or to take a referendum in Roumania regarding the succession to the throne.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

GOVERNMENT'S REMOVAL ABANDONED.

PETROGRAD, February 28th.
The Bolshevik Newsagency states that the projected removal of the Government from Petrograd has been temporarily abandoned in consequence of "our success in holding up the German offensive."

THE DEFENCE OF THE CAPITAL.

LONDON, March 1st.
A Russian wireless official proclamation issued by the presidency of the Central Soviets and the Committee of the Defence of Petrograd declares that the proletariat is organising the defence of the capital, which will have to resist a long siege, but it will not capitulate until the last moment. It urges all corn producing provinces to send food to Petrograd and Moscow, and also that troops be sent to the front without delay.

ALLIED EMBASSIES DEPART.

LONDON, March 1st.
An undated message from Petrograd says the French and British Embassies have departed.

PARIS, March 1st.

The departure of the Allied diplomats from Petrograd is not attributed to the German advance, but to the expected intervention of Japan in Siberia.

It is understood that the Allies are agreed on the principle of intervention, and that only the details require settlement.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

ECONOMIC COMBINE THREATENED.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.
A referendum of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States overwhelmingly favours a resolution warning German businessmen that an economic combination will be formed against them for the war unless the danger of excessive armaments is removed by making the German Government a responsible institution controlled by the people.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES A.S.E. DELEGATES.

LONDON, March 1st.
The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Mr. George Barnes, Sir Auckland Geddes and Mr. G. H. Roberts, has received the Delegates of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

WOLVES APPEAR NEAR ROME.

ROME, March 1st.
Wolves driven from the Apennines by snow have appeared a few miles from Rome, killing sheep. They are being hunted by shepherds and carabinieri, and many have been killed.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, March 1st.
Señor Alsuain's Cabinet remains with two minor changes.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.)

RAIDS BY BOTH FORCES.

COUNTY AND SCOTTISH REGIMENTS ADVANCE.

LONDON, March 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "English troops successfully raided near Gonnelleu, inflicting considerable casualties and taking prisoners. Dorsets, Manchester, Lancashire and Scots in last night's raid south of Houthulst Forest penetrated to a depth of 1,200 yards, taking prisoners and inflicting a large number of casualties. There is hostile artillery fighting at St. Quentin, Arras, and Zonnebeke."

AIR RAIDS.

LONDON, March 1st.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting an aviation, says: "We bombed a railway station east of Lille and other targets."

We brought down one enemy machine. All our machines returned.

SUCCESSFUL WORK BY THE BELGIANS.

LONDON, March 1st.

A Belgian communiqué states: "Following a violent bombardment, an enemy *coup-de-main* north of Dixmude failed. A number of rafts were employed, but they were destroyed, as was also a pontoon bridge which was being built across the Yser. The heavy artillery in the region of Nieupoort, Pervyse and Dixmude continues."

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO RAID AMERICAN TRENCHES.

LONDON, March 1st.
Reuter's Correspondent with the American Army in France, writing on February 28th, says: "The Germans yesterday morning attempted to raid the American trenches in the Chemin-des-Dames sector, but were repulsed by machine-guns and artillery with losses."

The Germans took a single prisoner. There were no American casualties.

Of eight Americans gassed in the attack on Monday one has died.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.)

THE "GLENARK CASTLE."

ANOTHER WORTHLESS GERMAN PLEDGE.

LONDON, March 1st.
The Admiralty announce that the sworn statements of two of the survivors of the *Glenark Castle* confirm that the vessel was sunk by a submarine which was sighted ten minutes before the ship was struck.

The ship was a free area and was therefore sunk despite the German pledge.

The total missing is 153, including eight nurses.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MEETING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR—May I ask you to make three points clear? In describing the American Red Cross meeting, yesterday, an impression was possibly given, in quoting the American Ambassador in London, that thousands were starving in England. Of course, the statement was startling in Europe—not England.

One of the papers stated that the United States has loaned the Allies \$400,000,000. This is an error. The sum is more than \$4,000,000,000 at a low rate of interest.

Another account refers to the American Red Cross as having obligated itself for 100,000 hospital articles; it should be understood that the promise is for 100,000 articles a day.

Let me take this opportunity of thanking you for your kindly interest. Respectfully,
F. N. DOUBLEDAY.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1918.

THE CONSCRIPTION REFERENDUM IN AUSTRALIA.

WHY MR. HUGHES FAILED.

(BY AN AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

The defeat of the second Australian Compulsory Service Referendum is all the more marked when it is taken into consideration that the Government pledged themselves to grant exemptions so extensive as almost to render the term "conscription" a misnomer. In fact, only a comparatively small number of men were required monthly to make up the quota to the strength laid down by the military authorities.

Mr. Hughes, who undoubtedly has the strongest personality of any public man in Australia, led the compulsion campaign with his usual vigour and enthusiasm, and it was his Prime Minister. Mr. Hughes dealt with the crimes of the German military caste. He warned his audience that democracy was on its trial, and he pointed out that democracy had its duties and privileges. He reiterated the enormous sacrifices already made by the great democracies of the world in upholding freedom and right, as against Prussianism and might. His eloquence surpassed all his previous efforts, his energy was amazing, and his patriotic fervour was magnificent.

THE PERSONAL FACTOR.

Why, then, it will be asked, was his Referendum, for his it was, "turned down" by the people of Australia? The term "his Referendum" is used advisedly, for it all hinges on that. During Mr. Hughes' visit to England the urgency of obtaining men and yet more men was conveyed to him. With him this became a grand obsession. He had not been back long in Australia when the Allies' cause was complicated by Russia's downfall. Later came the Italian reverse. These disasters added fuel to Mr. Hughes' energy, and he spared neither himself nor his colleagues in their efforts to attain the desired end. In vain, Australia, it must be remembered, is without exception, the most democratic country in the world, and it must be admitted, grievous as the fact is, that democracies do not tolerate with enthusiasm men of outstanding ability. History tells us this, and we have only to look towards Russia if we want an example at the present time.

Mr. Hughes' imperiousness was not popular with mediocrity and the Trade Unions, and instead of bringing in compulsory service without appealing to the people, as he might well have done under the elasticity of the War Precautions Act, he acted in accordance with purely democratic principles, and submitted the question to every voter in the Commonwealth. Even his opponents were surprised at the result; 175,000 against compulsory service—an increased negative vote of over 100,000 since the last Referendum was taken just over a year before. This in spite of the military situation. It has been said that Mr. Hughes took too much for granted. There is no doubt that the defeat of the great strike had much to do with the result. The Trade Union were smarting under their defeat, and here was an opportunity to get even with the head of the Government. The question in many quarters was made a personal one, and a certain section of the community were out "to down" Mr. Hughes. It will be remembered that the Prime Minister stated publicly that if the Referendum proposals were negative the Government would resign. This frank declaration in itself gave his enemies, once his friends, an opportunity to vote against the man who had championed their cause all his life. The large issues at stake were overshadowed by personal enmity, and the greatest Labour leader, perhaps Austria has ever known was to be victimised. The opportunity was too good to be missed. *Morning Post* London.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

The above Society sent to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes on Saturday, two cases containing the following war work to be forwarded to the Matron, 48th General Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt.

818 roller bandages, 102 pairs pyjamas, 102 white woollen caps, 20 flannel vests, 16 sleeveless sweaters, 8 pairs socks, 9 face cloths, 27 mops, 99 pairs slippers, 48 pairs mittens, 20 pairs stretch boots, 9 mufflers, 20 white woollen belts, 13 pairs white woollen bed socks, 7 bags swabs, 2 pillows, 2 quilts, 67 eye bandages, and 1 lot magazines.

STEAMER ON FIRE IN THE HARBOUR.

VESSEL BEACHED AT TAIKOKTSUI.

A Japanese steamer, which was lying in the harbour, just off Kowloon, caught fire on Saturday morning, at about 8 o'clock. Signals were hoisted, and the fire-floors, with several of the regular and volunteer firemen on board, under Inspector Gordon, hurried to the assistance of the vessel, and the tug *Cheerub* also proceeded to the spot. The fire broke out in No. 1 hold, which was fully loaded with cotton and hemp. The usual precautions were taken of batten down the hatches, and there was no outward indication of any trouble.

The ship had developed a heavy list owing to the quantities of water pumped into the holds by her own engines, and it was decided to move her to shallow water. Under her own steam, and aided by the *Cheerub*, she was beached off Tai-koktsui.

The fire is believed to have been due to spontaneous combustion. Coconut oil and rubber were stored in the forward part of the vessel.

The fire was got under control by about 2 p.m.

It should be mentioned that a party of Russians from a ship in harbour and men off the *Tamar* rendered assistance.

The ship, which arrived in Hongkong on Friday, had discharged part of her cargo, and was under orders to proceed to Japan, being chartered by Messrs. Nomazoe & Co. It will be several days before the vessel will be able to proceed on her voyage, as she will probably have to be dry-docked.

Considerable excitement was caused shortly before one o'clock on Saturday, when volumes of steam were noticed issuing from the forepeak hatchway of the launch *Chu San*, lying off the Star Ferry Pier. It was found that one of the steam pipes of the vessel had burst. The steam was allowed to blow itself off, and no damage was done, though it is said that the engine-room man narrowly escaped being severely scalded.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Chinese was charged with embezzlement.

Mr. R. C. Faithful, who appeared for the prosecution, said complainant and defendant were partners in the Tai Hing firm. It was alleged that the defendant, who was the managing partner as well as the accountant of the firm, made two false entries in the books for \$5 each. Information was given to the Police, and defendant was arrested on a warrant. Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Thursday, fixing bail at \$250.

HOW INFECTION IS SPREAD.

A Chinese was charged with removing a patient suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Defendant stated that he was unaware that the disease was infectious. The patient had been taken to a Chinese doctor in Hollywood Road, who pronounced the sickness to be nothing worse than a severe cold.

Inspector McEwen said that, as far as he knew, the patient was alive at the Tung Wah Hospital, whither he had been taken for treatment.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case for further inquiries.

AMERICAN RED CROSS CHAPTER AT CANTON.

A chapter of the American Red Cross Society was formed at Canton on February 19th, through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday, who were at that time visiting the city in the interests of the Red Cross Society.

The officers of the chapter are: Mr. P. S. Heintzleman (American Consul-General) Chairman, Mrs. F. A. Carl, Vice-Chairman, Mrs. S. E. Brown, Treasurer, and Mr. W. A. Sherwin, Secretary. Other members of the executive committee are: The Revs. R. E. Chambers, H. O. T. Burkwall, J. W. Craghton, and E. H. Lockwood, Mrs. A. A. Fulton, Mrs. V. P. Greene, Mr. H. J. Morse, and Mr. O. E. Pomeroy.

QUAKERS AND SPIRITUAL LIBERTY.

The following minute was passed at an executive meeting of the Society of Friends, recently held:

"The Executive body of the Society of Friends, after serious consideration, desires to place on record its conviction that the portion of the recent regulation requiring the submission to the Governor of all leaflets dealing with the present war and the making of peace is a grave danger to the national welfare. The duty of every good citizen to express his thoughts on the affairs of his country is hereby endangered, and, further, we believe that Christianity requires the toleration of opinions not our own, lest we should unwittingly hinder the working of the Spirit of God."

Beyond this there is a deeper issue involved. It is for Christians a paramount duty to be free to obey and to act and speak in accord with the law of God, and no Government official can release men from this duty.

We realise the rarity of the occasions on which a body of citizens find their sense of duty to be in conflict with the law, and it is with a sense of the gravity of the decision that the Society of Friends must on this occasion act contrary to the regulation and continue to issue literature on war and peace, without submitting it to the Governor. It is convinced that in thus standing for spiritual liberty it is acting in the best interest of the nation.

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LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Ernest Shengwan Western Branch P.O.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG, 2ND MARCH, 1918.

RUPEES.
(Singapore Currency).

		\$1	Sept.	\$4.20	60 p.c.	—
Alor Gajahs .....	....	\$7	Jan.	\$10.50	25 p.c.	—
Ayer Panas .....	....	\$5	Oct.	\$3.80	25 p.c.	—
Gleemely .....	....	\$9	Nov.	\$5.00	25 p.c.	10 p.a.
Kedah... ..	....	\$1	April	\$3.90	40 p.c.	—
Kempas .....	....	\$2	June	\$3.75	40 p.c.	—
Melaka Pinda .....	....	\$1	Aug.	\$2.25	33 p.c.	—
Malakoff .....	....	\$2	" "	\$4.25	30 p.c.	.15 p.a.
New Serendah .....	....	" "	Aug.	\$4.75	" "	" "
Pajans .....	....	\$3	Dec.	\$13.50	25 p.c.	10 p.c.
Pajans .....	....	\$2	Jan.	\$4.15	30 p.c.	11½ p.c.
Sandycroft .....	....	\$10	Dec.	\$19.00	35 p.c.	20 p.c.
Tapah .....	....	" "	" "	2/4	" "	" "
<hr/> The Rubber in London <hr/>						

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

SUBSIDIARY COINS
per cent

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at the
Public Works Dept.
TO-NIGHT.
9.15 p.m.—Harmston's Circus at Causeway
Bay.

4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room, Chartered Bank Building.

Wednesday, 8th March:—
 4 p.m.—The Association of Exporters and
 Dealers of Hongkong, Annual General
 Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce
 Room, Chartered Bank Building.
 4 p.m.—Matinee, Harms-ton's Circus at
 Causeway Bay.
Saturday, 9th March:—
 11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Manufacturing
 Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.
Thursday, 14th March:—
 12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Extraordinary General Meeting.
Thurs. and Fri., 14th and 15th March:—
 Flower and Vegetable Show in the City
 Hall.

11



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T. C. DOWNING
Manager
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